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getting at the cause. Powerful drugs only do mischief. They paralyze the heart, rack the nerves and ruin the stomach. The relief they give is only temporary. The mild and gentle action of Phospho-Mint strengthens the stomach, stimulates the kidneys and liver, and relieves and regulates the bowels. It cures headache by removing the cause.

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Letters From the People

OPEN LETTER.

Continued from page 1.

carefully gone over with persons officially familiar with the facts in Newark. Probable deficit for Newark \$29,800. The foregoing figures include the discharge of all supervisors by Newark.

The probable deficit does not include the fact that Newark would be compelled by the rules and regulations of its city Board of Education to add something to the salaries of janitors. What I mean to say, is that NEWARK CANNOT POSSIBLY RUN THE SCHOOLS OF A SIXTEENTH WARD FOR \$60,000, unless that ward is given a thorough organization with a separate schedule of salaries; a very improbable thing. Consequently Newark would be absolutely compelled to raise property valuations in this ward so as to get not \$23,000 or \$25,000, or \$37,500, but even more. The Newark schools have no annual surplus now of \$30,000, or any other sum to draw upon.

The conclusion of competent men upon the merits of annexation in respect to school finances need not be set forth here. Every one sees the truth. If we do go into Newark, and personally I like Newark and Newark very much, within three years, there will be few pocket-books or bank balances of taxpayers that will not suffer.

In respect to education the matters are much simpler. On this matter I am about to speak from knowledge of the educational policy of the great city, both general and particular. I have made diligent inquiry among personal and professional friends. I realize my responsibility in writing a letter that will be read by many far and near. My opinion of the Newark schools has improved because of these recent inquiries. A few changes, some for the better, others for the worst, would take place, were the Bloomfield school system to be displaced by the Newark system. These I state briefly.

1. There would be no change of importance in the educational work as a theoretical course of study. None of the "fads" will be eliminated, not even the manual training; which the Massachusetts General Court of 1847 in the first school legislation in America pronounced as important as the reading of the Bible.
2. Practically, the High School pupils, to complete their education in the public schools would go to the Newark High School. They would soon have open to them an education in the proposed new Manual Training High School, a splendid opportunity, undoubtedly.
3. There could be no High School gymnastic work as now conducted in the gymnasium.
4. There would be for the ward two, or perhaps three, male principals at \$2,100 a year, to take charge of the seven schools.
5. The evening school would doubtless be maintained.
6. Vacancies in the teaching staffs of the schools would be filled by appointments from the Newark Training School of all graduates and by selections from eligible candidates from other places as now.
7. The present principals, with possibly one exception, would be reduced to teaching positions, but given higher salaries.

The gentleman who told me that the principals would object to going into Newark because their salaries would be cut down to \$1,000 was greatly surprised to learn that no principal in Bloomfield received as much as \$1,000.

8. As stated before in this letter all experienced teachers would be retained and given, as soon as they prove their fitness, much higher salaries. Consequently the ward would have a relatively permanent staff of teachers.

9. Bloomfield would have two Board members, voting as two among thirty-two. It is my judgment that the same admirable quality of men who have all these many years served upon our Board of Education would hardly care to serve when each man would have so little influence. It is no disparagement of any other Board of Education to say that the Bloomfield Board in quality of CHARACTER AND OF ABILITY IN INTEREST IN THE SCHOOLS, IN LOYALTY AND STRENGTH OF SERVICE HAS FEW EQUALS. I say this, knowing by personal experience and by conference with scores of other superintendents East and West what other Boards are usually like. A Board of Education, composed of mature busi-

ness men, by the way, is the surest of special training by experts received by each pupil and greatly reducing also the rate of improvement in the teaching of young teachers.

11. Newark has only \$200,000 a year to build new school houses and would have no spare money for this ward. EVERY CENT OF THIS MONEY IS NEEDED IN NEWARK NOW, AND FOR YEARS TO COME.

12. Newark would rigidly enforce the compulsory education law, to an extent now impossible here.

The foregoing points have been arrived at by sufficient conference with various qualified persons. Two other matters seem to demand attention.

It is my judgment that in the Newark regime a considerably smaller number of pupils in this community than at present would complete the High School course. It is a long trip to Newark, and the daily expense is ten cents, besides the money for luncheon. I have personally looked into this matter with parents and children. This opinion leads me to say that the chief reason why Newark has a lower per capita cost in her schools is because with \$75,000 people she has but ten times as many pupils in the High School as we have. Newark sends most of her older boys and girls to private schools at an expense to their parents. Almost the sole purpose of the Newark High School for girls seems to be to prepare them for the Normal School. In Bloomfield all the people send their sons and daughters to the public High School.

It is my judgment that were Bloomfield to be annexed to Newark, within a year, so far as our schools were concerned, few except parents of High School pupils would note the difference; but that within three years every taxpayer would be wondering why a majority did not foresee the future. Real estate would be shaken up and thrown upon the market, and the worries of the people would relate to the two Councilmen, the two Board members, the remote City Hall and Board of Works, and the condition of the roads and of property valuations. The per capita debt and current costs in Newark greatly exceed ours: \$20,000,000 for 300,000 people a year or two hence, that is, \$66 per person, over against \$30,000 for 12,000 people, that is, \$24; and in the other case being some \$24 over against \$14 apparently.

The choice before the voters in respect to schools is not between Newark and what Bloomfield have been, but between what Newark is to be and what Bloomfield will be. A reform party crying "More money for the public schools!" is in control in Newark, and is needed there. A reform party crying "Less money" may be in control in Bloomfield. I am fully conscious that some sentences in the foregoing letter cut both ways. I am advocating nothing; I am simply stating an opinion based upon my life as a citizen at one time and other in six different States. I am obliged to any persons who have taken the trouble to read this communication through. Let me end by saying that, schools aside, as one who intends to journey here hereafter of annexation, I shall not be in favor of annexation until Belleville, if not East Orange, is included; that is, not until this north section is strong enough to get one member of the Board of Public Works. There are many strong men here, but I doubt whether any man is strong enough to get across the narrow line of boundary between Bloomfield and Newark and into that Board, which beyond question is the central authoritative power in the greatest city of New Jersey. This community will need such a man to protect its interests.

Let me end by saying that it is much easier to lead a popular movement than to produce it. There is no popular movement yet for annexation, and there is no latent enthusiasm among the people for any such movement. Very truly yours, WM. E. CHANCELLOR.

Colorado Women and Legislation.

To my mind, the ballot is simply one of our many modern labor-saving inventions. It is the easiest way. The ballot is nothing but an improved sledgehammer, a modern battering-ram that enables us to wage the battle of life and observe the amenities at the same time.

In the ten years that women have been voting in Colorado, I believe they have done at least five times as much as all the rest of the non-voting women in the United States put together; and I base this modest claim upon the record of our statute books as compared with those of other States: for women stand, relatively, for the same thing everywhere, and their first care is naturally and inevitably for the child. Whatever we have done, other women wish to do. In many States they have tried and failed. The only difference is that they are using stone-age methods, while we have those of the twentieth century.

No one who knows anything about our statute books will attempt to deny that Colorado women have revolutionized the attitude of our State toward the child. Two-thirds of their work has been for the children. But at this point let me say one word about what women have done. I have no desire to exalt Colorado women at the expense of Colorado men. The ballot box is not a dividing line; on the contrary, we have infinitely more interests in common than ever before. Indeed, the relation of man and women in Colorado reminds me of the English scrubwoman's eulogium on her lord and master: "Ah, my man's that good; he's more like a friend than a husband!" We are in a minority by ourselves, and should hardly succeed in anything very bitterly opposed by our brothers.

ELLIS MEREDITH,
Denver, Colorado.

The place to see the newest and choicest things in cut glass for Easter gifts is at the glass store of C. Dordinger & Sons, 3 and 5 West 19th Street, near Fifth Avenue, New York. Advt.

F. M., by James E. Howell, John R. Hardin and Edwin B. Williamson, the Board of Examiners. Competitors must first pass a physical examination, which will be held on March 19 at 1.30 P. M., in the room of the Pension Surgeons, fourth floor of the p. t. office building, Newark, and will be conducted by Dr. Arthur C. Dougherty, Dr. Hugh F. Roden and Dr. Fred Webber.

Candidates must be residents in good faith for the past two years of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey, comprising the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards of the city of Newark, the city of Orange, the towns, townships or boroughs of Belleville, Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, North Caldwell, Glen Ridge, Franklin, Livingston, Verona, West Orange and Essex Fells. Candidates must be over 17 and under 32 years of age on May 1 next.

The examination will be in reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of plane geometry, English grammar, composition, literature, geography, history of the United States, general history, physiology and hygiene.

Candidates should communicate immediately with James E. Howell, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, Prudential Building, Newark, in writing, giving particulars of residence, date of birth, previous education, and consent of parents or guardian, so as to determine whether they are eligible for examination.

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\$90,000
Water System Bonds of the Town of Bloomfield, N. J.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield for all or any part of an issue of \$90,000 four per cent. coupon (with privilege of registration) Water System Bonds of said town. Bids to be of the denomination of \$1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1904, and to mature \$10,000 April 1, 1919, and \$80,000 annually thereafter until all are paid. Interest payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1. Both interest and principal payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

A certified check for three per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to Harry L. Osborne, Treasurer of the Town of Bloomfield, N. J., must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Water System Bonds" and be addressed to William L. Johnson, Town Clerk, Bloomfield, N. J., and will be received at the Town Clerk's office in Bloomfield, or at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 40 Cedar Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock A. M., Monday, April 4, 1904, and will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., April 4, 1904.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on April 8, 1904, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

GEORGE PETERSON,
Chairman Town Council,
Town of Bloomfield, N. J.
WILLIAM L. JOHNSON,
Town Clerk
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